

MOLDOVA

RESULTS REVIEW

AND

RESOURCE REQUEST

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Released on or after Oct. 1, 2001

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INTRODUCTION: FY 2001 MOLDOVA R4

PART 1: FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Since 1991 the United States has supported Moldova in becoming a market-oriented economy and a democratically governed state. Today, the Republic of Moldova's economic and democratic transition is among the most successful in the NIS, but the path toward democratization of society and economic reform has not been without challenge. The economic crisis in the Russian Federation (Moldova's major trading partner) which began in August 1998 did result in significant pressure on the Moldovan leu, moving it from 4.6 to 8.6 to the US dollar in a very short period; however, over the first quarter of 1999 the currency has apparently stabilized again. The monthly rates of inflation in the first eight months of 1998 were low and below projected targets, and even negative in March, June, July and August. Inflation sharply rose thereafter to reach 18.2 percent at the end of the year. Despite a 1.3 percent GDP growth in 1997, Moldova experienced a decline of about 1.3 percent in GDP in 1998 as compared to the initial forecast of a 3 percent GDP growth for 1998. Although there has generally been stability in the political process, political pressures caused the fall of the government in February 1999, followed by a difficult period in forming a new government. The new GoM action program calls for a steady application of tight financial policies, accelerated structural reform and privatization. As a result, the IMF anticipates that the GoM will meet the deficit target for 1999, inflation will be relatively low, and the economy will grow at a modest rate of 1 percent. Even with the achievement of the past few years, much remains to be done.

In reality, Moldova's economic transition continues to progress steadily, boosting a currency that until October 1998 was relatively stable. The economy appears to have completed its contractionary phase. Though successful mass enterprise privatization program and progress in farm privatization are hallmarks of the past few years, the crucial agricultural sector remains largely un-restructured and under-productive. Energy remains the overriding problem of the economy which suffers from a lack of resources and dependence on fuel imports from Russia, continuing inefficient use of energy supplies and a deficit of market mechanisms to establish viable prices. Privatization of the energy sector is now being addressed, but the process will not be easy or automatic. Fiscal and accounting reforms, most notably involving taxation, have been developed by the GoM and passed by Parliament, but implementation is proving to be a lengthy process requiring extensive training for Ministry of Finance and tax administration personnel. USAID assistance to the financial sector in 1998 aimed at promoting an efficient private banking sector together with a transparent and open securities system. Training in use of the newly adopted International Accounting Standards has progressed slowly, but increased dramatically in 1998 under the Moldova Accounting Reform Project. Moldova's transition toward democratic governance has also been characterized by demonstrable progress. Democratic reforms promoted free and fair elections in 1996 for the presidency and in March 1998 for parliamentarians, an increasingly independent judiciary, and an expanding civil society, including a budding NGO sector with a

growing capacity to express itself on policy matters. The country has a free press in its earliest stage. A larger number of newspapers, TV and radio stations have increased their distribution and areas of news coverage, but have much to learn about independence and analytical methods. Independent media companies, which should become an important source of objective news, are struggling to survive and adapt to market conditions. Advances in strengthening the rule of law remain limited by the judicial system's need for training and its lack of information resources, as well as insufficient capacity in the judiciary, the parliament, the government and the legal community to draft laws in an effective manner. USAID funded projects begun in 1998 on the civil code and 1999 on commercial law will have beneficial effects on market reforms..

It is a reality that the Republic of Moldova has moved toward a market-oriented economy and a democratically governed state. It has come close to the traditional democracies in terms of challenge and response. For Moldova, 1998 was a critical year as the country found itself at the confluence of two main crises of both economic and political nature. The economic crisis is beginning to create a consensus among policy-makers that market reforms need to be accelerated and deepened. Both the government and the parliament are convinced that the size of the public sector needs to be reduced, privatization of the agricultural sector and the energy sector to be accelerated and the sphere of action of the state in the social sector to be redefined. Similarly, in order to support the development of a vibrant civil society, the government is studying a new law on local government finance and administration. In short, the contraction of economic activity has helped Moldovan to understand that in order to gain all the benefits of a market economy, reforms need to be fully achieved. In conjunction with the economic difficulties, Moldova has also experienced a political crisis. In the parliamentary elections of March 1998, 40 percent of the seats went to the communist party, and only a tenuous coalition of center and right parties enabled the country to function through the latter part of 1998. In fact, this coalition has proved to be rather unstable. Despite this political situation, Moldova has continued to make slow but steady progress toward building a democratic political system. The government formed in May 1998 has continued supporting and promoting reform but the coalition broke down on February 3, 1999 and the country remained without a new government for six weeks. This situation, however, did not create political and social unrest. In the end the mechanisms of a parliamentary democracy worked in the formation of a new government. Continuing economic and political challenges may impact the new government. Economic stabilization and political stability require continuous efforts. The breakaway Transdniestrian region continues to resist economic and democratic reforms; however, if a settlement is reached and the region is reintegrated with the rest of Moldova, USAID can expect the GoM to request additional assistance in helping the region catch up to the rest of the country.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1:
Increased Transfer of State-owned Assets to the Private Sector

1. Summary of Strategic Objective 1.1 Increased Transfer of State -owned Assets to Private Sector

The Strategic Objective is to transfer state-assets to the private sector to ensure a fair and more efficient democratic market economy. Since the inception of USAID technical assistance in late 1993, dedicated resources have been targeted towards the privatization of the Government of Moldova's (GOM) state assets. In the initial phase, efforts were focused on the Mass Privatization Program (MPP) aimed at privatizing large numbers of small, medium and large enterprises in Moldova. A second phase, dedicated to privatization of urban and agricultural land began in late 1995.

2. Performance During Past Year (1998): SO 1.1 proceeds “on -track”

Moldova has made significant strides in land privatization and is noted as a model for its achievements in the break-up of state and collective farms.. During the 1993-94 and 1995-96 Privatization Programs, the sale of enterprise shares was accomplished through republican auctions and open outcry auctions utilizing National Patrimony Bonds (NPBs) freely distributed to the citizens of Moldova. In the latter Program, some privatizations required a combination of cash and NPBs. At the conclusion of the MPP, the GOM in its 1997-98 Privatization Program proposed new mechanisms for cash privatization, including the sale of residual shares and reserved shares through the Moldova Stock Exchange (MSE).

IR 1.1.1 Enterprises privatized through mechanisms other than NPBs

Indicator: Medium and large enterprises originally sold for NPBs

The 1998 results build upon the prior year pilot phase. In 1997, the envelope tender system for the sale of residual shares through the Moldova Stock Exchange (MSE) led to 595 enterprises being offered of which 200 were sold. Of these 200 enterprises, 167 had at least 90 percent shares in private hands. These 167 are included in the 568 cumulative total privatized through the end of 1997. In 1998, shares of more than 300 enterprises were put up for sale at the MSE. Out of this number, shares of 108 enterprises were sold, effectively privatizing them 100%. In summary, the year-end cumulative result increased from 568 in 1997 to 692 in 1998, the 128 increase coming from 108 through the MSE and 16 through investment tenders. The GOM held five investment tenders in 1998 resulting in the sale of seven enterprises for aggregate proceeds to the GOM of \$5.0 million. These transactions also accounted for the equivalent of \$10 million in aggregate assumption and early payment of indebtedness to the GOM and the equivalent of over

\$90 million in total investment commitments to be made in the acquired enterprises by the buyers during the next several years.

IR 1.1.3 State or Collective Farms Broken Up

Indicator: State or Collective Farms Broken Up

The GOM's National Land Privatization Program (NP) was launched March 1998, following completion of the 73-pilot collective farm break-up implemented in 1996-97 with the issuance of 180,000 legally-protected land titles. This phase also resulted in more than 3,000 farms created including 1,290 new farming enterprises registered.

Following start-up, it was learned that the Moldovan laws on bankruptcy and enterprise restructuring would play significant roles in the treatment of the debt situation of the collective farms with the Ministry of Finance favoring application of the bankruptcy law as the vehicle for the resolution of the debt problem. It was quickly determined that if the bankruptcy law were applied to the farm insolvency problem, the process would tie up critical farm property, including orchards and vineyards, which under the pilot phase of the NP had been distributed to the new private farmers. This would make it impossible for farmers or leaders to form new farming enterprises and stop the full dissolution of the collective until bankruptcy proceedings had terminated. Discussions with the GOM, International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank led to an alternate strategy. The promulgation of the Law on Amending Several Legislative Acts freed up all critical movable farm equipment and orchards and vineyards allowing the NP to resume.

IR 1.1.4 Enterprises acquiring associated land

Indicator: Enterprises acquiring land

In the area of urban land privatization, work continued at a fast pace. As reported in 1998, 555 privatized enterprises acquired their associated land. The titles were registered at the local cadastral registry and at the national agency responsible for building inventory representing more than a 400% increase over 1997 actuals. USAID assistance continues to focus on perfecting the legal and regulatory environment, especially promoting the passage of amendments to the Law on Normative Price. These amendments seek to lower the normative price of land associated with privatized and private enterprises by reducing the coefficients applied to the normative price at the time of privatization, reduce the down payment required, and the installment payment scheme. Passage of this law will be a boost to the development of a private land market allowing enterprises with large tracts of land to purchase their associated land and sell excess enterprise land to potential investors. Another critical indicator is the number of sales to third parties. In 1998, 111 private land transactions were recorded representing more than 100% increase over 1997. This dramatic result is due to an educational effort directed at farmers and local officials regarding the legality of sale and purchase of land.

3. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

Full implementation of the NP resumed in early 1999 and for this reason, the targets for 1999 and 2000 have been revised to reflect USAID's commitment to privatize all Moldovan collective farms which have applied to the program. By February 1999, more than 800 farms had applied to the program and more than 50 private Moldovan survey firms had been selected through a tendering process for purposes of conducting all parceling, land survey and titling work. During 1999 and 2000, it is expected that this effort will result in more than 2.7 million legally-valid land titles issued. Also, the real pioneers will also be included — individual land owners who withdrew unassisted from their collectives between 1992-1994 with estimates that there are some 250,000 such individuals needing survey work and land titles. Our plans call for assisting 100,000 in 1999 and the remainder in 2000.

To meet USAID's commitment to the GOM, additional resources will be needed in FY 2000 to complete the privatization of all agricultural land in Moldova. It is anticipated that the process to break-up all collective farms will be complete by August 2000 and issuance and distribution of all land titles completed by early 2001. Resources will also be needed to continue privatization of urban land and strengthen the fledgling real estate market — supported by continued development of the legal and regulatory environment. Exploratory efforts are underway to design a pilot effort to facilitate mortgage lending in Moldova.

In FY2000 resources are needed for the privatization of strategic enterprises that were withheld from prior privatization programs. Such strategic enterprises are wineries, and grain and fertilizer complexes. It is envisioned that privatization of these enterprises will occur through international investment tenders that will bring strategic investors, private sector technology and agricultural inputs in support of the thousands of newly privatized farming operations — crucial aspects to the success of the rural land privatization and its commercial viability.

IR 1.1.1 Enterprises privatized through mechanisms other than NPBs

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.1 Increased Transfer of State-Owned Assets to the Private Sector APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.1.1: Enterprises privatized through mechanisms other than NPBs			
INDICATOR: Medium and large enterprises originally sold for NPBs effectively privatized			
UNIT OF MEASURE: number SOURCE: MOP INDICATOR DESCRIPTION : total = 880 COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	--	-0-
	1997	880	568
	1998	730	692
	1999		
	2000		

IR 1.1.3: Farm land is privatized and titles issued

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.1 Increased Transfer of State-Owned Assets to the Private Sector APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.1.3: State or collective farms broken up			
INDICATOR: State or collective farms broken up and rural land titles issued to individual members of collective farms			
UNIT OF MEASURE: (A) number of farms; (B) number of titles SOURCE: MOP, EWMI, Booz-Allen INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: land and property distributed, new private entities formed; private ownership evidenced by land title COMMENTS: The estimated number of farms and titles to be issued in 1999 and 2000 are based on the estimated number of farms likely to participate in the National Program. By the conclusion of the NP, the total number may be slightly less.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	--	-0-
	1997	(A) 70 (B) 70,000	72 57,281
	1998	(A) 150 (B) 150,000	(A) 0 (B) 128,319
	1999	(A) 400 (B) 1.2 million	
	2000	(A) 488 (B) 1.5 million	

IR 1.1.4 Enterprises acquiring associated land

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.1 Increased Transfer of State-Owned Assets to the Private Sector APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.1.4: Privatized enterprises acquire associated land and titles issued			
INDICATOR 1: Enterprises acquiring associated land			
UNIT OF MEASURE: number of enterprises SOURCE: MOP INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: accounting for funds transfer or other evidence COMMENTS: Note that planned targets for 1999 and 2000 have been revised based on 1998 actual results.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	--	-0-
	1997	60	130
	1998	150	555
	1999	650	
	2000	800	

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.1 Increased Transfer of State-Owned Assets to the Private Sector APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.1.4: Privatized enterprises acquire associated land and titles issued			
INDICATOR 2: Number of sales to third parties			
UNIT OF MEASURE: number SOURCE: Booz Allen & Hamilton INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Note that planned targets for 1999 and 2000 have been revised based on 1998 actual results.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)	--	-0-
	1997	10	0
	1998	25	111
	1999	100	
	2000	150	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2

Increased soundness of fiscal policies and fiscal management practices

1. Summary of Strategic Objective 1.2 Increased Soundness of Fiscal Policies and Fiscal Management Practices

USAID technical assistance emphasizes that a market-oriented economy requires sound fiscal policy and fiscal management by an effective Ministry of Finance to ensure the efficient use of budget resources, a market-oriented tax system that encourages voluntary compliance, and a Parliament well informed to act responsibly and effectively on vital fiscal reform legislation.

2. Performance During Past Year (1998): SO 1.2 proceeds “on track”

Moldova achieved steady progress in its fiscal reform program in 1997 and 1998. A single tax code advanced considerably with the passage of the corporate and individual income tax law (Titles I and II), effective January 1, 1998 and the value-added tax law (Title III), effective July 1, 1998. The adoption of a unified tax code that embodies a tax system appropriate for a market-oriented economy was a very significant accomplishment. Implementation of these laws has proceeded on schedule. Tax administration will be aided by the 1998 acquisition of a computerized system, procured under a World Bank loan with the assistance of USAID advisors and with the establishment of a training center at the MOF with support from USAID. This will improve implementation of new tax laws and tax administration techniques. Training activities have been undertaken in related areas, notably international accounting standards. Improvements in the MOF's budget preparation process moved ahead with the adoption of detailed budget instructions for the 1998 budget and the 1999 budget, including ministry expenditure ceilings. Finally, the treasury system also advanced, with the opening of the Chisinau regional office and the installation of computerized systems there to handle about 50 percent of all government financial transactions and extend to nine other regional treasuries. In addition, the USAID-assisted Center for Budgetary and Financial Analysis has enhanced Parliament's capacity to deliberate on budgets and other economic policy legislation.

IR 1.2.1 MoF budgeting and financial management practices are reformed

Indicator: Comprehensive budget process law implemented following adoption and financing

In Moldova, the budget classification adopted by the Parliament in 1996 met IMF guidelines and was developed according to IMF standards. The budget process law was adopted on March 31, 1997, and implemented for the 1998 budget. Further refinements were made for the 1999 budget. Since August 1998, the USAID Fiscal Reform Project has included a budget adviser to establishing better tools for analysis of budget submissions and begin work on budget execution issues.

The budget process law passed in 1997 requires the MoF to issue preliminary expenditure targets to government ministries to guide them in the preparation of their budget proposals. With the Law on Budget Process which created the legal basis for a comprehensive budget process, it is expected that the resulting procedures will force ministries to make reallocation decisions designed to meet their budget targets, and shift resources to higher-priority programs. The Ministry of Finance's role in articulating the rules of the budget process, however, must be strengthened. . The GoM currently receive macroeconomic forecasting assistance under the UNDP-sponsored Center for Strategic Studies and Reforms (CISR).

Significant progress was also made on the development of the treasury system in 1997, with all revenue and expenditure accounts of state organizations closed and their functions taken over by the Treasury. The system was installed and tested in coordination with the existing system in the Chisinau regional treasury, which represents 50 percent of total transactions. The computerized system was extended to the nine other regional treasuries in Moldova as of April 1, 1998.

IR 1.2.2: A market-oriented tax system that encourages compliance is created

Indicator: Tax base broadened

The Parliament of Moldova enacted the corporate and individual income tax law on April 27, 1997, with an effective date of January 1, 1998. This law becomes Titles I and II of the Tax Code of Moldova, the start of the single Tax Code. Title III, the value-added tax law, was passed by the Parliament on December 17, 1997, and became effective on July 1, 1998. With the passage of the new income tax law, there are good reasons to believe that Moldova is on target to meet the goal of a market-oriented tax system. Significant growth in the tax base of about 25 percent is expected for 1998 as the new law is implemented.

The tax system also supports economic growth. With respect to Moldova's industrial and commercial enterprises, Title I of the Code, the corporate income tax, when coupled with the shift to international accounting standards as introduced by Moldova's Accounting Standards Board on January 1, 1998, will result in fairer taxation, based on a realistic rather than notional definition of profit. In addition, the availability of incentives for increased investment — such as depreciation and net operating loss carry-forwards - will push decision making toward new investment in plant and equipment, which will enhance productivity and growth. The law also recognizes the importance of the agricultural sector which is key to Moldova's economic future, by ensuring beneficial tax treatment both in terms of allowances for net operating losses, and phase-in of tax changes through a credit system in the early years. The VAT Law is supportive of the move to a more effective export policy.

Concerning progress in tax administration, the key success here is that income tax laws (corporate and individual) have been revised using international standards and combined into a single tax code. As computerization takes place with the support of USAID, better forecasting data will be available and better assessment of results can take place. A

significant development in 1997 was the establishment of a Training Center for the MOF with the assistance of USAID. A particular emphasis at this point is providing training in international accounting standards for accountants and tax officials.

IR 1.2.3 : Parliament acts affirmatively on budget and tax reform legislation.

Indicator: Comprehensive budget process law implemented following adoption

In Moldova, the Parliament has acted affirmatively on fiscal reform legislation with the adoption of the budget process law. The target was met when the law was passed in 1996 and was implemented in 1997. Since the passage of the Law on the Center for Budgetary and Financial Analysis (CBFA) and the establishment of this Parliamentary institution with the technical assistance of USAID, one of the central tasks of the center has been to develop its analytical capacity to assist Parliamentary committees in deliberations on fiscal and budget legislation such as annual budget laws, the Law on Budget Process, the Budget System Law, the Laws on Internal and External Debt and Guarantees, the Law on the National Bank of Moldova, the annual Law on Privatization, the draft Law on Pensions, among others.

To improve the analytical capacity of the center and the related committees, USAID will help expand and consolidate data on expenditures, public debt and fiscal and non-fiscal revenue collections; local government fiscal information and general socio-economic data. These efforts will be coordinated with the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Statistics and Sociological Studies, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Labor and the National Bank of Moldova. USAID continues to provide opportunities for senior staff of the center and parliamentarians on the committees to improve their knowledge of methodologies at similar institutions in other countries, including the United States, through formal training opportunities and study tours.

The center, with its three committees of constituency (Finance and Budget, Economic Reform, Agriculture) has responsibility for reviewing and commenting on most of the legislation that is going through the Parliament. In addition to building on its economics and statistical capacity, additional attention should be given to the legal analysis of legislation.

3. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

Moldova has an excellent record of progress on fiscal reforms, and it is reasonable to assume that this will continue through the remainder of FY 1999 and 2000. The GoM is highly receptive to the assistance provided by USAID and is eager to expand the program into related areas, notably intergovernmental finance, real property tax, customs law administration, and debt management. The achievement of planned target will contribute to a steady application of tight financial policies and accelerated structural reform that should sharply reduce budget financing requirements, reduce the current account deficit, and restore the confidence in the leu at a new level. This will lay the foundation for possible modest real positive growth in 1999.

IR1.2.1: MOF budgeting and financial management practices are reformed

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.2 Increased Soundness of Fiscal Policies an-d Fiscal Management Practices APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: SO 1.2.1: MOF budgeting and financial management practices are reformed			
INDICATOR: Comprehensive budget process law implemented following adoption			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Yes/No	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	—	No
SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Parliament	1997	Yes	Yes
	1998	Yes	Yes
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Covers state budget classification, preparation, adoption, execution, control and auditing, plus local government budgets and state debt authority	1999	Yes	
	2000	Yes	
COMMENTS: Propose budget process improved both at national and local level, since the specific indicator was achieved. The measurement would be number of ministries and other budget institutions meeting budget targets	2001	Yes	

SO 1.2.1.2.1: Computerized treasury system is operational

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.2 Increased soundness of fiscal policies and fiscal management practices			
APPROVED: June, 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: SO 1.2.1.2.1 Computerized treasury system is operational			
INDICATOR: % completion of the Project			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: Ministry of Finance – Treasury Department INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Operating system installed and fully tested COMMENTS: New Treasury system fully deployed and operational in all 10 regional Treasury offices.100% of transactions now being conducted under supervision of Treasury system	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995 (B)	--	0
	1997	100	50
	1998	100	100
	1999	100	
	2000	100	
	2001	100	

IR 1.2.2: A market-oriented tax system that encourages compliance is created

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.2 Increased Soundness of Fiscal Policies and Fiscal Management Practices APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: SO 1.2.2: A market-oriented tax system that encourages compliance is created			
INDICATOR: Tax base broadens			
UNIT OF MEASURE: percent growth in number of returns filed over baseline	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)	-	N/A
SOURCE: Ministry of Finance	1997	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: sources of income subject to tax	1998	25	25
	1999	35	
COMMENTS: Moldova is in a transition to a new system throughout most of 1998. Results will only be discernable when 1998 tax return begin to be processed in the early months of 1999	2000	45	
	2001	55	

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.2 Increased Soundness of Fiscal Policies and Fiscal Management Practices APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: SO 1.2.2: A market-oriented tax system that encourages compliance is created			
INDICATOR: Revenue generated compared to expected with full compliance			
UNIT OF MEASURE: percent	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)	—	-25-
SOURCE:	1997	30	30
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: generated as percentage of expected	1998	40	40
	1999	60	
COMMENTS: Based on the available figures, target appears to have been met for most categories of taxpayers, and 1998 results are in line with projections	2000	70	
	2001	75	

IR 1.2.3: Parliament acts affirmatively on fiscal reform legislation

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.2 Increased Soundness of Fiscal Policies and Fiscal Management Practices APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: SO 1.2.3: Parliament acts affirmatively on fiscal reform legislation			
INDICATOR: Comprehensive Budget process law implemented following adoption			
UNIT OF MEASURE: YES/NO	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Ministry of Finance/Parliament	1998	Yes	Yes
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: procedures and deadlines for executive and legislative action on the budget are established and followed - covers State Budget classification, preparation, adoption, execution, control and auditing, plus local government budgets and State debt authority	1999	Yes	
	2000	Yes	
	2001	Yes	
COMMENTS: Budget process law was passed in 1996 and implemented in 1997			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.3:
Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises

1. Summary of Strategic Objective 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises

For private enterprise to develop certain preconditions are required. The legal and regulatory environment must guarantee property rights and enforce them; more essentially, the development of an adequate body of commercial law based upon market principles and an open trade regime are critical. It is expected that private enterprise will follow corporate governance standards and adopt the international accounting system which is central to Moldova's continued progress toward market economy. Private enterprise also needs an infrastructure that provides information on regulatory requirements, market opportunities and business technologies. USAID has selected several areas of interest which include the legal and regulatory and regulatory framework, international accounting standards, venture capital and joint ventures in agriculture.

2. Performance During Past Year (1998): SO1.3 proceeds "on-track"

A USAID project was initiated in 1998 to improve the institutional infrastructure for commercial law in Moldova. The project provided assistance to help the Ministry of Justice assess and evaluate the draft civil code, as Moldova follows the current European practice of incorporating commercial law provisions into the Civil Code. The Accounting reform project in Moldova has also made significant strides. The 1998 target of 450 members has been surpassed. The U.S. agribusiness partnership program to encourage U.S. business to invest in Moldova is still in progress.

IR 1.3.2 Legal, regulatory and political environment conducive to sustainable private enterprise growth

Indicator: A modern Civil Code providing the statutory underpinning of economic and commercial activity.

Continued use of soviet-era Civil Code in Moldova seriously impedes its transition to a market-oriented economy. USAID's legal reform project which was initiated in 1998 has assisted the Ministry of Justice in its evaluation of the draft civil code to establish the basic framework for commercial law.

IR 1.3.2.1 Commercial legal systems developed

Indicator: Coherent commercial legislation supportive of a market economy

The creation of commercial law in Moldova is complex because of the subject matter and because of the historical backdrop of socialist law that existed in the former Soviet Union. As a result, Moldovan commercial law currently exists as a confusing patchwork of narrow statutes or more comprehensive but outdated Civil Code provisions, rather than as an overall internally-consistent commercial law system. However, without such a

commercial law framework, there is no effective mechanism to set forth in a systematic fashion the underlying rules governing economic activity and provide the certainty and stability needed by both foreign and domestic businesses to engage in commercial transactions. USAID is providing technical assistance to help build capacity of the GoM to draft coherent commercial legislation compatible with market economy.

IR 1.3.2.2 International accounting standards adopted

Indicator: Dues-paying membership of the Moldovan association performing as a self-regulatory organization (SRO)

While the 1998 target of 450 members has been surpassed at 647, this increase and the revised targets for the coming years are but a fraction of the anticipated potential membership of 12,000. Much work still has to be done to enhance the status and value of the association's membership. In 1988, USAID devoted resources to design a new undergraduate curriculum program to train senior accounting faculty in western accounting, design a public information program to help the general public read Moldovan financial statements; and train practitioners and enterprise accountants in compliance with the January 1998 government mandate requiring financial statements based on the new Moldovan National Accounting Standards. In total, more than 1,000 professors and practitioners have been trained in international accounting standards.

IR. 1.3.3 Selected agricultural joint ventures created

Indicator: New joint-ventures created through the food system restructuring project (FSRP)

The U.S. agribusiness partnership program seeks to encourage U.S. business to invest in Moldova. The current program provides U.S. companies a maximum of \$500,000 to establish a business, if the U.S. partner matches at least 2.5 times this amount. USAID funds are used primarily for training, consulting, and limited commodity support. The program has also evolved to establish a private farmer commercialization program. Funds are used for equipment and facility improvement. Most of the partnership projects have been with local Moldovan companies, either processors or trading companies. One center, consisting of several milk receiving stations for private farmers, is considered exemplary for meeting the objective of linking private farmers at the village level to inputs, technology, credit, and markets. The other newly-created center is to establish a farm equipment dealership with a commercial company and the National Federation of Farmers of Moldova to supply small-scale equipment on credit to private farmers.

3. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

USAID's project to improve institutional infrastructure for commercial law in Moldova was initiated in 1998 to assist the Ministry of Justice in its evaluation of the draft civil code. The second phase of the project will be to build institutional capacity of the Moldovan government in drafting coherent commercial legislation that is compatible with and promotes market economy. Until Moldova's foundation of commercial law is improved, it will not be able to sustain enterprise growth and private sector development.

Continued allocation of resources for accounting reform are needed through FY 2001 to build upon the results achieved in 1998. Acceptance and use of International Accounting Standards by Moldovan enterprises, development and training of a growing number of accountants certified under a formally-sanctioned program and increased acceptance of the objectives and function of a viable association of accountants and auditors are integral to achieving this strategic objective.

In response to a request from the GOM, the design of a post-privatization program that envisions a significant agribusiness component is underway. The design, among other components, would include the expansion nationwide of the agribusiness partnership concept and the farm service centers. The objective is to enhance the income opportunities of the more than 550,000 new private farmers emerging from the National Land Privatization Program by creating quick access to essential inputs and technology including credit, and access to new markets. Preliminary estimates are that each farm service center and related farm store network would reach a minimum of 5,000 farmers.

IR 1.3.2: Legal, regulatory and political environment conducive to sustainable enterprise growth

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises APPROVED: June 1996 Country Organization: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.3.2 Legal, regulatory and political environment conducive to sustainable enterprises growth			
INDICATOR: Civil code drafted and approved			
UNIT OF MEASURE: SOURCE : IRIS Legal Reform Center INDICATOR DESCRIPTION A - Comment on draft civil code (1998), B - final draft civil code (1999), C - civil code approved by parliament (2000), D - civil code implemented COMMENTS: This is a proposed new indicator	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		
	1997		
	1998	A	Met
	1999	B	
	2000	C	
	2001	D	

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.3.2 Accelerate Development and Growth of Private Enterprises APPROVED: June 1996 Country Organization: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.3.2.1 Commercial legal systems developed			
INDICATOR Coherent commercial legislation supportive of a market economy			
UNIT OF MEASURE: SOURCE: IRIS Legal Reform Center INDICATOR DESCRIPTION : COMMENTS: A - Comment on draft of various commercial law statutes in Civil code (1998), Draft of commercial law (1999) B – Draft off commercial law approved, C – Draft of commercial law approved, D - commercial law implemented	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		
	1997		
	1998	A	Met
	1999	B	
	2000	C	
	2001	D	

Objective: SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.3.2.2: International accounting standards adopted			
INDICATOR: Dues-paying membership of the Moldavian association performing as an SRO			
UNIT OF MEASURE: number of persons SOURCE: SROs INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Association of Moldavian Accountants and Auditors of the Republic of Moldova COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995	--	-0-
	1997	300	340 (2/98)
	1998	450	640
	1999	1,000	
	2000	1,500	
	2001	2,000	

Strategic Objective 1.4:
A more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector

1. Summary of Strategic Objective 1.4 A more Competitive and Market-responsive Private Financial Sector

The Strategic Objective is to foster economic growth through the strengthening of the financial sector to ensure a more efficient market environment. USAID's strategy emphasizes the development of a private banking sector together with the creation of a transparent and open securities system. The role of the government of Moldova in the financial sector reform is to develop an efficient banking system and capital market in order to provide a competitive and market-responsive financial sector to promote growth of business activities and private sector development.

2. Performance During Past Year (1998): SO 1.4 proceeds "on-track"

USAID assistance to the financial sector in 1998 aimed at promoting an efficient private banking sector together with a transparent and open securities system. In the banking sector, USAID-funded projects helped create a professional bank supervision department at the National Bank as well as refine the laws and regulatory reforms, and worked with commercial banks in the implementation of back office procedures to efficiently use the new IAS chart accounts in banking operations. The banking system is fundamentally more solid in Moldova than in many other NIS countries. This strength is the result of reforms pursued by the National Bank early in the transition to reorganize and get rid of non-performing banks and to develop one of the best banking laws. Great strides have also been made in building the basic capital markets in Moldova, including the State Commission for Securities Markets (SCSM), and the Moldova Stock Exchange. USAID technical assistance also led to the inauguration of the National Securities Depository of Moldova (NSDM) in June 1998.

The development of the financial infrastructure in Moldova, however, was seriously affected by the crisis in Russia which has had a dramatic impact on the economy in Moldova in general, and in the financial sector more particularly. The depreciation of the leu from 4.7 to 9.7 to the dollar in the last four months of 1998 caused rapid disintermediation in deposits because the populace converted lei to dollars and did not redeposit funds in the banking system. It was eventually stabilized at about 8.5 primarily because lei in circulation have been reduced. The National Bank, indeed, required the commercial banks to invest 10% of their assets in government securities. In addition, commercial banks' required reserves were increased from 8% to 15%. As might be expected the reduction of available funds in the banking system has shut off almost all additional lending. As for the Moldova Stock Exchange, relatively few trades have been reported and cleared through the stock exchange's system since the financial crisis in Russia. An improved economic situation and targeted technical assistance will contribute

to provide an environment conducive to the development of a more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector.

IR 1.4.1 Market oriented private banking sector develop

Indicator: Share of total assets of former state owned banks decreases

The focus of the USAID program in Moldova concerns the development of the financial infrastructure. A market- oriented private banking sector has to be in place in order to promote confidence in the banking system . The role of the former state banks continues to decrease relative to new private banks. The percentage at the end of 1998 was 54 percent versus a planned 57%. However, the importance of private banks was less significant than expected because of the reduction in the funds available for lending caused by the crisis in Russia, and new loans were not made to new private businesses. Loans to government entities were also not paid off so the movement of funds to the private sector did not occur. Besides, reduction in available funds was also caused by increased reserves required by the National Bank of Moldova and the requirement for commercial banks to invest in government securities.

IR 1.4.1.1: Financial infrastructure promotes confidence in the banking system

Indicator: International accounting standards adopted

The banking system converted to International Accounting Standards in January of 1998 and has been reporting to the National Bank for 13 months using the new standards. Experience shows that banks have the ability to change to a more progressive system but they need continued training in accounting and the use of the information. Within the next few months the shareholders of banks will get their first audited statements based on international accounting standards. It is important that the information now available be used by the banking system to make improvements in their operations.

Indicator: Banking supervision developed

All banks are required to file with the National Bank monthly reports (call reports) on their financial condition. The call reports are in accordance with the Chart of Accounts, based on IAS, which were developed as a part of this overall project. January 1998 was the first monthly report that was submitted based on these accounting standards. A Bank Performance Report (BPR) was developed in the spring of 1998 for use by the National Bank's Supervision Department. This BPR is based on the call reports and also follows IAS. The BPR includes information for each of the 23 banks in Moldova for assets and liabilities, income and expense, numerous financial ratios for analysis, and information to determine compliance with banking law and regulation. All 44 members of the supervision staff, and management, were trained in the use of this report and ratio analysis in June 1998. In July and August 1998, the BPR was used to show the comparison between banks and their peers, and for the whole banking system. Comparison analysis was added to the supervisor's array of tools to aid in the review of banks and the entire banking system.

IR 1.4.3: Transparent and open securities market system established

Indicator: Total corporate securities market capitalization

The selected indicators reflect the increase in the number and volume of shares traded with 769 companies trading at least once during 1998 of which 19 were listed and 750 non-listed. The increase in trading volume by listed and unlisted companies is derived primarily from the investment fund-type swaps representing 60% or more of the trades seeking to consolidate blocs of shares in enterprises. Investment funds in Moldova do not act in the way of traditional western-style funds seeking to improve their portfolio for enhanced dividends to their investors but rather to obtain a controlling position within the enterprise to influence the enterprise's decision-making process. Noteworthy is the drop by more than 50% of the total corporate securities market capitalization. On the positive side, this represents a decision by the State Commission to calculate market capitalization using the last market value of the traded securities and not highly-inflated nominal values established at the time of privatization. On the negative side, it reflects the significant downturn experienced by the Moldovan economy in 1998 following the Russian financial and economic crisis.

IR 1.4.3.2: Active and Open trading of shares on the Moldova Stock Exchange

Indicator: Volume of shares traded by enterprises listed in MSE

The target of \$1.3 million for the amount of shares traded for listed companies was exceeded by \$2.250 million. Unlisted companies reached a trading volume of \$50.0 million, which was \$13.5 million above last year. Creating this activity was 769 companies trading on the MSE of which 19 were listed companies and 750 unlisted companies

3. Expected Progress through year 2000 and Management actions

A banking system converted to International Accounting standards and better supervised will promote public confidence. Competition from foreign banks will also improve the environment. Over the next few years banks need to upgrade their internal controls, using the new information from IAS as the foundation. Banks will also have to gain a better understanding of financial and economic policy. It is expected that if Moldova's growth accelerates and inflation is under control, there will be a significant increase in bank financial inter-mediation.

As for the capital markets, two key pieces of legislation took effect in early 1999: The first law provides much-needed strengthened enforcement authority to the State Commission for securities market. The law will provide the State Commission with the ability to grow and expand its jurisdiction, charge fees for services and receive income from fines levied. The other law, the Law on Securities, serves to define and govern the relations arising from the issuance and circulation of securities, establishes general provisions on professional activity in the securities markets, stipulates measures for protection of investors' interests, and determines liability for violations in the securities market. These two new pieces of legislation complete the development of the capital

market legal and regulatory environment. And will result in renewed stimulus to the capital markets.

SO 1.4 A more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector.

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.4 A more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector.			
APPROVED: June, 1996		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova	
RESULT NAME: SO 1.4: A more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector			
INDICATOR: Increased private sector investment			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: NBM INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: share of total commercial bank credits to private enterprises and households as percent of total bank credits COMMENTS: Due to the Russian crisis, the reduction of available funds in the banking system has shut off almost all additional lending	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995 (B)		35
	1997	50	50
	1998	55	55
	1999	60	
	2000	TBD	

IR 1.4. Market-oriented private banking sector developed.

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.4 A more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector			
APPROVED: June 1996		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova	
RESULT NAME: IR 1.4.1: Market-oriented private banking sector developed			
INDICATOR: Assets of former state owned banks decreases			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: NBM INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: total assets of 4 former and current state owned banks COMMENTS: Banks: Agroind Bank, Banca Sociala, Moldincon Bank and Savings Bank	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995 (B)		70
	1997	62	56
	1998	57	54
	1999	52	
	2000	TBD	

IR 1.4.3: Transparent and open securities system established

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.4 A more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Chisinau			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.4.3: Transparent and open securities system established			
INDICATOR: Total corporate securities market capitalization			
UNIT OF MEASURE: \$millions SOURCE: Securities Commission/Stock Exchange INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: sum of equity values of all listed companies having traded at least once on stock exchange or organized market in prior year COMMENTS: Note is made that the planned target for 1999 has been changed and increased from \$9.4 million to \$25.0 million	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	--	-8.5-
	1997	7.7	40.2
	1998	8.6	19.2
	1999	25.0	
	2000	N/A	

IR 1.4.3.2: Active and Open Trading of Shares on the Moldova Stock Exchange

OBJECTIVE: SO 1.4 A more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Chisinau			
RESULT NAME: IR 1.4.3.2: Active and open trading of shares on the Moldova Stock Exchange			
INDICATOR 1: Volume of shares traded by enterprises listed in MSE			
UNIT OF MEASURE: (A) # (thousands) (B) \$ (thousands) SOURCE: MSE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Note target for 1999 has been revised to reflect greater future trading of shares on the Moldova Stock Exchange	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)	--	(A) 0 (B) 0
	1997	(A) TBD (B) 1,100	(A) 2,600 (B) 1,700
	1998	(A) TBD (B) 1,300	(A) 6,400 (B) 2,550
	1999	(A) 7,000 (B) 3,000	
	2000	(A) 7,500 (B) 3,500	
INDICATOR 2: Number of companies trading on the Exchange increases yearly			
UNIT OF MEASURE: number SOURCE: MSE INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Note targets for 1999 and 2000 have been stated and/or revised to reflect anticipated enforcement of the Law on Securities Market	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)	--	-0-
	1997	95	715
	1998	104	769
	1999	1,000	
	2000	1,500	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.5
A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound
Electric Industry and Energy Sector

1. Summary of Strategic Objective A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Electric Industry and Energy Sector

Moldova's energy sector is in desperate financial condition. Energy production and consumption are extremely inefficient. Industrial, agricultural and residential use of energy is inefficient due to inadequate technology, sparse metering and disincentives to conservation resulting from low prices and collection rates. Politically motivated tolerance of non-payment and subsidized pricing encourages disinvestment and consumer disregard for energy inefficiency. The GoM recognized the depth of its problems, and encouraged by World Bank and IMF conditionality as well as with the technical assistance of USAID, took several decisive measures, including but not limited to:

- divested the former Soviet-era monopoly which encompassed the entire electric energy sector, MoldEnergo, into its constituent operating units, and
- established ANRE, the independent energy regulatory agency, and
- passed the Law Regarding the Individual Privatization Plan for the Power Sector Enterprises.

This R4 contains revised Intermediate Results 1.5.2 and 1.5.3, and performance indicators and targets that have been revised since formal approval of the USAID Moldova Strategic Plan in March 1999. Revisions have been made in consultation with ENI/EEST (Program Objective Team 1.5).

2. Performance During Past Year (1998): SO 1.5 proceeds "on track"

Indicator: GoM meets World Bank and IMF Energy Sector conditions

The World Bank has designated Energy and Agriculture as the key elements of its assistance program to the Moldovan economy, and has consequently conditioned its funding and credits on progress in these sectors. A \$100m Structural Adjustment Loan ("SAL") was approved in three tranches. Due to Moldova's deteriorating economic condition and dire debt situation, the final tranche has been redesignated as a Structural Adjustment Credit ("SAC") which qualifies for very generous re-payment conditions. As of April 1999, the conditions for SAC approval are partially met – the third ANRE commissioner has been appointed, electricity tariffs are at cost recovery levels, and the selection of an investment bank for privatizing the individual electric companies is scheduled to be completed by the beginning of May. However, the sale of MoldovaGaz shares to Russia's GazProm is yet to be effected and budgetary resources to finance electricity subsidies have not been identified.

IR 1.5.1: Fully functional National Agency for Energy Regulation (ANRE)

Indicator: Market-based wholesale/retail tariffs introduced

ANRE was established in August 1997 by government decree and functioned with only two of the three commissioners appointed until one of the commissioners in fall 1998 went to England for a year of study. The third ANRE commissioner was appointed by the newly installed Sturza-led government in April 1999. In August 1998, ANRE promulgated a new tariff which, including government subsidies, recovers all energy sector costs and provides for a profit margin - if non-cash payments are recorded as revenue.

IR 1.5.2 Functioning Electricity Market

Indicator: Market Operation Documents approved and contracts in place.

To encourage more economical and reliable source of electrical energy, the GoM has, as a result of USAID and other donors' consultation, passed an Electricity Law in 1998 which allowed for direct, bilateral contracts between and amongst participants in the electricity sub-sector, e.g. between distribution companies and generators (foreign and domestic) or distribution companies and intermediaries. Freeing the market participants from captive purchase and supply arrangements and subordination to the national grid company, MoldTransElectro, direct bilateral contracts afford participants the ability to transact business under a more economic and efficient regime. All bilateral contracts must be approved by ANRE to ensure fairness and end-consumer service reliability.

As of April 1999, one bilateral contract is in place – between the Kishinev distribution company and the Transnistrian Power Plant. A second one, between the NorthWest distribution company and Ukraine, was negotiated but not agreed to yet.

The GoM and ANRE do not plan for any specific quantity of bilateral contracts, deferring to market participants to establish the number and timing of sensible and mutually beneficial commercial relationships.

IR 1.5.3 Electric Distribution/Generation Assets in Private Ownership and Profitable

Indicator: Privatization of individual electric industry participants

With USAID technical assistance and according to the Law Regarding Individual Privatization of Power Sector Enterprises, the GoM in March 99 announced a tender to select the Investment Advisor who will privatize the five distribution companies via transparent, competitive tender in the late summer/fall 1999. To convince qualified investment banks to participate (i.e. guarantee fee payment), the World Bank has committed to up-front funding of the advisor's retainer fee. It is anticipated that the winning bidder will be announced and take ownership of the distribution company(ies) by November 1999. The Generation companies' tender is to follow immediately thereafter.

3. Expected Progress through FY 2000 and Management Actions

Significant momentum will build during 1999 which should be carried over to 2000 at similar intensity in order to sustain effectiveness. After the electrical distribution companies ('discos') are privatized in the fall of 1999, the GoM, with USAID support, plans to privatize the generation companies ('gencos') via a similar transparent tender process. The transmission grid, MoldTransElectro, could very well be tendered for privatization during 2000, though the GoM has no concrete plans for this yet.

For ANRE to properly regulate these newly privatized operating companies (having thus far only interacted with state-controlled entities) and fulfill its role in a newly commercialized, free-wheeling electricity market, consulting advice from professional U.S. regulatory bodies, utility companies, and legal counsel will be required. USAID guidance will ensure the transition to the new Market Rules is as smooth and seamless as possible. It will be key for USAID and the World Bank to continue to support, at levels similar to 1999's, Moldova's privatization efforts to successful fruition.

New initiatives will likely include work on Energy Efficiency Task and Least-Cost Investment Plan for the power and heat sector. The World Bank would be involved, especially in increasing heating sub-sector efficiency, which is vitally important to privatization of the GENCOS.

SO 1.5: A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Electric Industry and Energy Sector

OBJECTIVE: S.O. 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Electric Industry and Energy Sector APPROVED: March 1998 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT: A more economically sustainable and environmentally sound electric industry and energy sector.			
INDICATOR: GoM meets World bank and IMF Energy Sector conditions			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Yes/No	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: World Bank, IMF	1998	No	No
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: World Bank Structural Adjustment Credit (SAC) and Transmission Loan, and IMF Extended Fund Facility Approved.	1999	No	Partial
COMMENTS: Energy is one part of SAC Conditionality.	2000	Yes	
Indicator moved and targets modified.	2001	Yes	

IR 1.5.1 Fully Functional National Agency for Energy Regulation (ANRE)

OBJECTIVE: S.O. 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Electric Industry and Energy Sector APPROVED: June 1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT: IR 1.5.1 Fully Functional National Agency for Energy Regulation (ANRE)			
INDICATOR: Market-based wholesale/retail tariffs introduced			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Yes/No	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: ANRE, World Bank	1998	No	Yes
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: wholesale/retail tariffs = operating costs + profit margin	1999	No	Yes
COMMENTS: Much payment is by barter and offset.	2000	Yes	Yes
	2001	Yes	Yes

IR 1.5.2 Functioning Electricity Market

OBJECTIVE: S.O. 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Electric Industry and Energy Sector APPROVED: March 1998 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT: Market Operation Documents approved and contracts in place.			
INDICATOR: Market Operation Documents approved and contracts in place.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of contracts	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: ANRE, MoldTransElectro	1998	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Market Operation Documents approved and contracts in place.	1999	5	
COMMENTS:	2000	10	
	2001	12	

IR 1.5.3 Electric Distribution/Generation Assets in Private Ownership and Profitable

OBJECTIVE: S.O. 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Electric Industry and Energy Sector APPROVED: March 1998 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT: Privatization of individual electric industry participants			
INDICATOR: Number of companies privatized and profitable.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of companies	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: ANRE, Companies	1998	0	0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of companies privatized and profitable.	1999	3	
COMMENTS:	2000	5	
	2001	1	

Strategic Objective 2.1:
Increased, better informed citizen participation in political and economic decision-making

1. Summary of Strategic Objective 2.1 Increased, better informed citizen participation in political and economic decision-making

The involvement of people primarily at the grass roots level in political and economic decision-making is at the heart of the changes required for Moldova. Increasing citizen participatory process in a country with the legacy of the Soviet period is a challenge. This objective requires increased confidence of the people in the political and legal process, and more information available to citizens in to sustain the transition from generations of authoritarian rule to a democratic free-market economy in Moldova.

2. Performance During Past Year (1998): SO 2.1 proceeds “on-track”

Progress toward meeting the strategic objective is assessed by polling citizens to determine confidence in the political and legal process while examination of non-state broadcast and print news will be used to measure progress toward more unbiased information available to citizens. Polling data is also used to determine how many are informed about specific topics such as legal rights and how many are active members of NGOs.

IR 2.1: Increased, better-informed participation in political and economic decision making

Indicator: Number of NGO's that are “active”

At the time USAID started its DG activities in Moldova there were about 300 non-governmental organizations and 35 political parties. In 1995, a USAID-funded project together with the Soros Foundation and with the financial support of EU TACIS set up the Contact NGO Assistance Center, which provides assistance and expertise to the domestic NGOs. By 1997 the number of NGOs had increased to 1000 and that of political parties to 60. After the adoption of the new Law on Public Associations in 1997 and the amendments to the Law on Political Parties in 1998, the number of NGO's in Moldova stands at about 600, whereas there are now 25 political parties. NGO activity in Moldova is concentrated in Chisinau despite the fact, that 72% of the population is classified as rural. There are, however, some national organizations that coordinate activities at the local level as well as a limited number that maintain offices outside Chisinau. This is particularly true of human rights organizations. The NGO Contact Center maintains offices in Chisinau, Balti and Comrat. The most active classes of Moldovan NGOs work in environmental protection, human rights, social, mass media, youth and rural development areas.

A 1997 NGO forum in the capital drew representatives from over 100 organizations.

IR 2.1.1 Increase confidence in the political and legal process

Indicator: Percentage of population that is optimistic about their future

The democratic reform process at the local level in Moldova has been limited due to several pervasive economic and political factors. In fact, the deepening economic crisis threatens the survival of democratic reform in Moldova. Only a small percentage of the population have reaped the benefits of the transition from a centrally planned system to a market-based economy, while the great majority has suffered due to socio-economic difficulties. To a significant degree, government at all levels is experiencing major difficulties in dealing with the range and severity of the problems currently impacting the country; local government appears to be the most impotent of all. It has limited autonomy, including fiscal autonomy. At present, most local government officials continue to look to Chisinau for both direction and funding.

Opinion surveys also suggest that citizens' mistrust and/or apathy toward local government is endemic. Local government officials in Moldova feel powerless to initiate actions that could ameliorate a wide range of universally acknowledged problems that negatively impact the quality of life of their constituents due to waste or lack of resources. Intergovernmental transfers to local government are insufficient and local revenue generation capacity is minimal. There are also many instances in which corruption at all levels of government in Moldova reduces the potential for utilization of those resources that do exist. In fact, it is likely that more strategic allocation of resources can be achieved by assisting local governments to leverage those resources in a manner that effectively engages citizens and community organizations and/or NGOs in the management of local issues.

IR 2.1.2 More unbiased information available to citizens

Indicator: Percentage of people expressing trust in the media

Empowering citizens, whether through greater access to objective information (including on individual rights) or through participation in NGOs/community groups is essential to the development of a democratic society as well as to the success of free-market reform. There is a link between the emergence of democratic institutions and processes on the one hand and sustainable economic development on the other. Ultimately, it is citizens who have to support the legal, regulatory and policy framework that will secure the rights of the individual as well as ensure the growth of the economy.

Without having access to objective information concerning economic, political and social developments in Moldova and being informed about basic rights and responsibilities in a democratic society, citizens are not likely to participate in civic affairs or will do so without any active involvement. While citizens do have access to a broader range of information, particularly in print media, there is still a dearth of unbiased reporting. Independent reporting needs to be improved in both quality and quantity whether it comes from NGOs or other sources in order to better serve public information.

3. Expected Progress through FY 000 and Management Actions

Recent public opinion polls reveal the existence of a permanent tension among the population induced by the adverse results of economic reforms and the high social cost of transition. Consequently, the share of supporters of transition toward the market economy has declined. The main concerns of the population seem to be inflation, salary and pension arrears, corruption, poverty and unemployment. It is believed that USAID technical assistance will contribute through the wide range of USAID projects to help overcome these problems and restore the trust of people in democratic governance and market-oriented economy. Fledgling democratic institutions and the entire reform process in general have little hope of long-term sustainability without strong citizen support.

Transition from SO 2.1 to SO 2.3

Mission plans to request AID Washington to approve to replace SO 2.1 for SO 2.3

Although progress has been made in terms of more citizens becoming better informed and more involved in political and economic decision-making, the current situation in Moldova calls for a broader local government/citizen participation focus. First, the recent passage of the Law on Local Public Administration and the Law on Administrative and Territorial Reform has resulted in a significant reorganization of the local government structure in Moldova. However, there is no transition or implementation plan for this new legislation, and there is little current capacity at the local government level to operate independently and effectively. In addition, the Law on Local Public Finance, when passed, will change the intergovernmental fiscal picture, requiring more financial budgeting and management skills and knowledge at the local level.

Secondly, as was recommended by Development Associates, Inc. in a recent Local Government Needs Assessment, there is now a critical need for a broad, ongoing process of developing new practices, procedures and relationships at the local level, involving the mayors, local councils and citizens. Thirdly, the mission is implementing a local governance reform project, beginning early this summer, which focuses on: establishing a legislative framework for local government; increasing public support and understanding of the reform legislation; building the capacity of indigenous NGOs and associations to advocate for local government reform and offer governance training; and building the capacity of municipal officials to implement legislative and administrative changes through targeted training and technical assistance, while bringing democracy down to the citizens level. Therefore, the mission has decided to incorporate key Intermediate Results from Strategic Objective 2.1 into a new Strategic Objective 2.3 - More Effective, Responsive and Accountable Local Government. Some examples of these key SO 2.1 IRs are: increased confidence in the political and legal process; improved political representation and accountability at the local level; and more unbiased information available to citizens. A complete analysis and results framework will be developed the summer of 1999 to incorporate these important areas, as well as the major goals of SO 2.3.

IR 2.1 Increased, better-informed participation in political and economic decision-making

OBJECTIVE: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed participation in political and economic decision-making			
APROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed participation in political and economic decision-making			
INDICATOR: Number of NGOs			
UNITS OF MEASURE: number SOURCE: Ministry of Justice records INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of NGOs registered by the Ministry of Justice COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998 (B)	N/A	670
	1999	750	
	2000	825	
	2001	900	

OBJECTIVE: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed participation in political and economic decision-making			
APROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed participation in political and economic decision-making			
INDICATOR 1: NGOs that are “active”			
UNITS OF MEASURE: percentage SOURCE: “Contact”, IFES, “Viitorul” INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of NGOs that are working on specific issues and not registered in name only (Although this percentage is expected to stay constant, the number active will increase as the total number grows) COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998 (B)	N/A	30
	1999	30	
	2000	30	
	2001	30	
OBJECTIVE: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed participation in political and economic decision-making			
APROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova			
RESULT: I.R. 2.1.1 Increased confidence in the political and legal process			
INDICATOR 2: Percentage of population able to name a political leader they trust			
UNITS OF MEASURE: Percentage of population SOURCE: Survey INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Responses to the question: “Is there a politician in the Republic of Moldova you can trust?” COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998 (B)	--	59
	1999	65	
	2000	75	
	2001	80	

OBJECTIVE: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: June 1996		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova	
RESULT: I.R. 2.1.1 Increased confidence in the political and legal process			
INDICATOR: Voter turnout			
UNITS OF MEASURE: Percentage of population SOURCE: IFES INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of registered voters who vote on election day COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998 (B)	--	61
	1999	(local) 65	
	2000	(pres) 75	
	2001	N/A	

OBJECTIVE: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed participation in political and economic decision-making			
APPROVED: June 1996		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: Moldova	
RESULT: I.R. 2.1.2 More unbiased information available to citizens			
INDICATOR: Stage of development of Law on citizens' access to information			
UNITS OF MEASURE: status of law SOURCE: ABA/CEELI, Center for Independent Journalism INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Law on citizens' access to information drafted, adopted and implemented COMMENTS:	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998 (B)		Drafted
	1999	Adopted	
	2000	Implemented	
	2001	Implemented	

SAA 4: Eurasia Foundation

Eurasia Foundation has been active in Moldova since 1994, when it started a \$45,069 grantmaking program that over the past few years developed and increased in both amount and quality to reach \$585,412 in FY98. The foundation's mandate is to make small grants on an on-going basis which aim to facilitate the transition from centrally planned to market economy, encourage improvement of public service delivery and greater citizen involvement in civic decision-making; and improve the flow of information available to NIS citizens. As underlying theme of many foundation-sponsored programs is improving management in NIS organizations, be they in private, public or non-profit sectors.

At present Eurasia concentrates its program activities in eight priority areas, complimenting other USAID development projects in economic and political reform: business development, business education and management training, economics education and research, public administration and local government reform, NGO development, rule of law, media, and electronic communications. The grants awarded by Eurasia Foundation in FY98 included:

- \$298,604 in grants contributing to the accelerated development and growth of private enterprises. For instance, through assistance to educational institutions such as the Chisinau-based International Management Institute and its MBA program, and Comrat State University's business and Legal Text Acquisition Program, the Foundation provides future business executives, commercial lawyers and other management and business professionals with support in developing their practical skills and knowledge. Other grants, such as a grant to the AGREX agriculture business support organization, ensure that Moldova's startup and small farmer entrepreneurs obtain access to business skills, knowledge and credit necessary to operate one's own enterprise. Another grant to the Union of Craftsmen of Moldova helps up-and-coming skilled craftsmen gain the tools necessary to launch their own businesses;
- \$236,286 in support of greater citizen participation in political and economic decision-making. To ensure public and government support for economic reforms, the Eurasia Foundation is implementing a program to increase the quality and quantity of media coverage on business and economic development issues in Moldova;
- \$33,992 in grants for promoting a more transparent legal process (through the Association of Young Lawyers) and increasing public awareness of legal issues through an education campaign (Society for Democracy and Humanism);
- \$16,530 for local government reform-related activities. During FY98 the foundation awarded a grant to the Viitorul Foundation in support of informational and educational activities aimed at increasing the transparency of the legislative and executive branches in Moldova, and empowering citizens and organizations to participate in the decision-making process.

SAA 4: Women's Reproductive Health Initiative

WRHI is designed to respond to the high maternal/infant mortality and morbidity in Moldova. Better reproductive health care and greater access to contraceptive alternatives to abortion will reduce the human and financial cost associated with abortion complications. Established in 1995, the WRHI develops model family planning and maternity care services, creates sustainable training in up-to-date reproductive health care technologies and maternity practices, develops public awareness materials, and increases access to quality contraceptives. Intermediate results indicators are difficult to measure due to unreliable statistics varying across Moldova. A reproductive health survey by the CDC and UNFPA was completed and respective reports published in 1998 to disseminate reliable data.

While the overall goal for the Reproductive Health Project in Moldova was to improve the quality of and access to reproductive program health services, a number of AID contractors/grantees focused on different activities:

A. The specific goal for **JSI/MotherCare initiative** was to integrate Family-Centered Maternity Care (FCMC) philosophy and practices into the maternity care services in Moldova. MotherCare adapted the FCMC curriculum and processes used in Ukraine to the Moldovan context. A technical Working Group was established and served as the “implementing” agency within the country. Mother/Care partnered with UNICEF/Moldova with MotherCare assuming responsibility for the development of the curriculum, training of the trainers and the establishment of three training sites. A core group of Moldovan FCMC trainers was created, comprising 23 professionals. An evaluation visit that occurred seven months after the FCMC TOT training revealed remarkable progress made in this short period of time in spite of the fact that the Decree to the Directors of the four materninties from the Ministry of Health ordering them to implement the “psycho-social support at birth” was not issued until April 1998. Now all training sites are admitting husbands or support persons during labor and birth. All sites are offering new prenatal classes for parents with the opportunity to ask questions and are using the partograph and midwives, in addition to physicians.

B. **JHPIEGO program** in Moldova focussed on strengthening and institutionalizing contraceptive and reproductive health training capacity of Moldova organizations to increase the availability and use of contraceptive services. The program contributed directly to overall objective of improving the quality of and access to reproductive health services. Major accomplishments include:

- JHPIEGO-trained trainers from the Refresher Institute for midwives were supported in conducting 10 family planning courses for up to 250 midwives from 40 districts of Moldova;
- six seminars were conducted for midwives (120 providers) on FP/RH at the Refresher training Institute for Midwives;
- training supplies and materials were shipped to sites to sustain FP training after closeout;

- four representatives of the Refresher Institute for Midwives have been trained to provide FP TOT services and training;
- the Refresher Institute has developed a 5-day contraceptive curriculum;
- JHPIEGO, in collaboration with JSI/MotherCare conducted a contraceptive technology/maternity care conference in October, 1997 for 40 midwives;

C. John Hopkins Program for International Education and Training /RH has the purpose to inform women about the safety, effectiveness, and health benefits of modern contraceptive methods, to support doctors' educational talks with clients and to educate youth about reproductive health and sexual responsibility. Major accomplishments include:

- 75,000 Romanian-language and 25,000 Russian language brochures revised and printed for youth on sexually transmitted diseases developed by FPAM. Brochures were distributed to schools, FPA affiliates, and family planning venereal disease cabinets;
- Family Life Skills Education Curriculum was revised and reprinted, and preliminary evaluation of the course was conducted;
- the program was instrumental in getting a family life skills course approved as a course requirement in the Department of Psychology at the University of Moldova;
- qualitative research on adolescent attitudes toward family planning and sexually transmitted diseases conducted. Results of research were used to develop messages and materials;
- an introductory 6-day workshop was conducted for a pilot family life skills education program. 20 high school psychologists were trained to teach a skills-based family life education course;
- research on women's attitudes toward family planning methods, particularly oral contraceptives, was conducted, to be used to develop a campaign strategy.
- in collaboration with the MOH, the FPAM and research firm Medinvest, the SOMARC project and P&P advertising agency a campaign to promote oral contraceptives among women was designed and conducted. (Less than 4% of Moldovan women use oral contraceptives).

D. SOMARC/Contraceptive marketing project had the goal to involve the private sector to become more active in the provision of family planning products and services. SOMARC contributed to transferring marketing skills to newly privatized businesses, as well as to the improvement of quality of customer service available in pharmacies in Chisinau. The program's major accomplishments include:

- assistance to distributors in forecasting needs for low-dose contraceptives;
- cost sharing for development and printing of material was instituted;
- SOMARC participated in media launch ceremony highlighting low-dose contraceptives and secured free PR in newspapers and TV coverage for project; introduced logo-linked advertising inside and outside pharmacies.
- training was provided for all customer contacts in selected 340 pharmacies;
- training materials were distributed to Pharmacy Institute.

SAA 4: Medical Partnership

The Hospital Partnership Program creates professional linkages between Moldovan health care providers and their U.S. counterparts. The program addresses health care issues by improving the effectiveness of health care delivery. Some of the USAID accomplishments are indicated below.

The Minneapolis-Moldova partnership program, funded by AID through the American International Health Alliance (AIHA) started in 1993. One of its most significant outcomes was the opening, in summer of 1997, of the Women's Health Center in Chisinau. In FY98 the Center continued to fill the existing gaps in medical services provided to women in Moldova's capital city, combining information and educational work with counseling and medical care. The Center organizes daily training classes for teenagers, youth, pregnant women and their husbands, women at age of pre- and menopause. Psychologists, internists, gynecologists and pediatricians use modern teaching methods. The AVSC International assisted the Center to be licensed to provide certificates for their counseling and management courses. In May 1998 a delegation of 14 doctors for the Hennepin County Medical Center came to Moldova, to be faculty at five simultaneous conferences being presented in Chisinau in emergency/trauma care, nursing, women's health, medical education and infection control.

The medical services provided by the Center focus on modern methods of contraception and family planning, STDs diagnosis and treatment, gynecological illnesses, hormone-substitution therapy at pre- and menopause, diagnosis and treatment of extragenital diseases, services of general health. The Center's laboratory does the majority of tests (papsmears, express diagnosis of pregnancy at early term, express diagnosis of hemoglobin and blood glucose, urine tests) by using the express diagnosis method.

The Women's Health Center staff takes special pride in its partnership at delivery program. For the first time in the country married couples are prepared for partnership at delivery. After completing the training women and their husbands are allowed to be together at delivery at the Republican Center for Motherhood and Childhood Protection.

In FY99 the focus will be mostly on a primary care center treating the entire family with an emphasis on prevention. Issues to be addressed in the clinic will be an effective programmatic mix of health promotion, education, HIV/STD, family planning, anti-violence and anti-smoking campaigns. The shift from the delivery of health care at tertiary speciality hospitals to primary health care facilities will decrease the economic burden of health finance on society and will improve the quality of life of the Moldovan population.

SAA 4: Humanitarian Assistance

During Moldova's transition to a market economy, the government faced with difficult choices about the use of its very limited resources, has markedly reduced funding for its social service programs. As a result, an emergency situation has ensued and many vulnerable members of society are suffering. The widespread suffering seriously threatens popular support for economic reform in Moldova. It increases the cynicism of citizens, and decreases politicians' willingness to take strong measures essential for further economic progress. In these circumstances, USAID/CHAP continued to play a vital role in reducing human suffering during the trying economic and democratic transition in Moldova. USAID contributed significantly to alleviating the hardships of needy groups and strengthening the capabilities of service organizations that provide critical humanitarian and related developmental aid.

Since the inception of the program in 1994, USAID/CHAP implemented 44 shipments distributing over 1,000 tons of humanitarian aid, the equivalent of 112 containers, valued at over \$15 million to Moldova. Based on requests from social assistance providers, USAID/CHAP has distributed the assistance to 142 medical institutions, more than 300 boarding houses, and 19 non-governmental organizations in all 40 raions throughout Moldova.

During 1998, USAID/CHAP provided over \$7 million worth of humanitarian assistance to 105 children's organizations, 3 elderly organizations, 5 invalid's organizations, 29 medical organizations, and 109 social service organizations. Also, 10 organizations received infrastructure assistance. Assistance included a vehicle, 150,573 items of clothing, 15,900 pairs of footwear, 2,107 items of bedding, and 47,333 medical/hygiene items.

Major achievements of the program in 1998 include:

- * Responding to one of the most severe disasters that happened in Moldova in recent years, when USAID provided emergency relief supplies to the victims of the Hincesti floods;
- * Delivering a tractor/truck to the National Farmers Federation of Moldova;
- * Assisting with more than \$4 million of new clothing, shoes, sleeping bags, mattresses, medical consumables over 300 orphanages and boarding homes. The assistance proved very valuable to these institutions since the government in the prevalent crisis conditions almost discontinued subsidizing of boarding schools, kindergartens, vocational schools, and others. Many of them cannot afford to pay for minimal heating, basic medicines and medical consumables, and food, not to mention clothing and footwear. The orphanages were selected based on site visits and surveys conducted by UNICEF and CHAP.

Plans of the program for 1999 include:

- Assisting private farmers to become more productive through a project with the National Farmers Federation of Moldova;
- Continue to support orphanages, children's boarding homes, and children's hospitals.

SAA 4: Winter Heat Assistance Program

The purpose of Moldova Winter Heat Assistance Program (MWHAP) was to provide fuel to vulnerable groups primarily outside the cities during the 1998/99 winter, to ensure their access to heat. The focus of the assistance was on orphanages, hospitals, schools, and needy households. The program proved to be a successful joint effort that combined inputs from the U.S. government, government of Moldova and an U.S. non-government organization.

While USAID provided funding to finance fuel for winter heating to vulnerable beneficiaries, IPHD (International Partnership for Human Development), an American NGO, was engaged by USAID to implement this activity. IPHD working with the Government of Moldova, fuel supply companies, and USAID managed the program to ensure that:

- vulnerable beneficiaries, primarily in rural Moldova, were properly identified;
- fuel was procured by coal companies and delivered to beneficiaries;
- check monitoring was performed to confirm that eligible consumers received fuel from the fuel suppliers;
- payments were made to the suppliers from the \$5 million.

In addition to the delivery of fuel, an emergency energy efficiency program was developed to reduce the extensive heat losses in selected hospitals and schools that received fuel. The funds for the energy efficiency technical assistance and commodities came out of the \$1 million provided for support for implementation of the \$5 million project.

The total of 110,844 tons of coal were distributed among 25 orphanages and boarding schools, 24 family-type orphanages, 32 vocational schools, 900 primary and secondary (high) schools, 38 hospitals, and more than 150,000 pensioners and socially disadvantaged families in 905 mayoralities. The 350 tons of heating oil went to institutions (hospitals).

Workforce Tables

Org USAID Chisinau, Moldova																
End of year On-Board								Total							Total	Total
FY 1999 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con-tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							1	1
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							5	5
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3							3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	5							5							0	5
Subtotal	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Direct Workforce	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14

Workforce Tables

	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2000 Target																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0						1	1	1
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0						5	5	5
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3							3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	5							5							0	5
Subtotal	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Direct Workforce	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14

FY 2000 Request																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0						1	1	1
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0						5	5	5
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3							3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	5							5							0	5
Subtotal	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Direct Workforce	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14

Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0						1	1	1
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0						5	5	5
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3							3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	5							5							0	5
Subtotal	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Direct Workforce	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14

FY 2001 Request																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0						1	1	1
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0						5	5	5
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	3							3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	5							5							0	5
Subtotal	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Direct Workforce	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	14

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID Chisinau Moldova Org. No: 22117 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0			0			0			0			0		
11.5	FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	54		54	54		54	51		51	54		54	56		56
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	54	0	54	54	0	54	51	0	51	54	0	54	56	0	56
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	0		0	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	20.5		20.5	20.5		20.5	19.5		19.5	20.5		20.5	21.5		21.5
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 12.1	23	0	23	23	0	23	19.5	0	19.5	23	0	23	24	0	24
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	8		8	8		8	15		15	8		8	10		10

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID Chisinau Moldova Org. No: 22117 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0		0	0		0	5		5	0		0	0		0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0		0	0		0	5		5	0		0	0		0
21.0	R & R Travel	4		4	4		4	0		0	4		4	4		4
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	10		10	10		10	15		15	10		10	15		15
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	15.5		15.5	15.5		15.5	10		10	15.5		15.5	10		10
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	3		3	3		3	5		5	3		3	5		5
	Subtotal OC 21.0	45.5	0	45.5	45.5	0	45.5	60	0	60	45.5	0	45.5	49	0	49
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0		0	0		0	25		25	0		0	0		0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0		0	0		0	3		3	0		0	0		0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	38		38	38		38	38		38	38		38	38		38
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	3		3	1.2		1.2	3		3
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	30		30	30		30	30		30	30		30	30		30
	Subtotal OC 23.2	69.2	0	69.2	69.2	0	69.2	71	0	71	69.2	0	69.2	71	0	71
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2
23.3	Residential Utilities	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2
23.3	Telephone Costs	4		4	4		4	4		4	4		4	4		4
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
	Subtotal OC 23.3	8.4	0	8.4	8.4	0	8.4	8.4	0	8.4	8.4	0	8.4	8.4	0	8.4
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0			0			0

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID Chisinau Moldova Org. No: 22117 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 24.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	10		10	10		10	15		15	10		10	15		15
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.2		10	0	10	10	0	10	15	0	15	10	0	10	15	0	15
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	48		48	48		48	50		50	48		48	60		60
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.3		48	0	48	48	0	48	50	0	50	48	0	48	60	0	60
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	4.8		4.8	4.8		4.8	5		5	4.8		4.8	5		5
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	3.2		3.2	3.2		3.2	5		5	3.2		3.2	5		5
Subtotal OC 25.4		8	0	8	8	0	8	10	0	10	8	0	8	10	0	10
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1		1	1		1	2		2	1		1	5		5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.7		1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	5	0	5
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Operating Expenses

Org. Title: USAID Chisinau Moldova Org. No: 22117 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.3	7.5		7.5	4.3		4.3	7.5		7.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0	4.3	0	4.3	4.3	0	4.3	7.5	0	7.5	4.3	0	4.3	7.5	0	7.5
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0		0	0.5		0.5	0		0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	11		11	11		11	0		0	11		11	0		0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	40		40
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	11.5	0	11.5	11.5	0	11.5	0	0	0	11.5	0	11.5	40	0	40
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	4		4	4		4	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 32.0	6	0	6	6	0	6	2	0	2	6	0	2	2	0	2
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		288.9	0	288.9	288.9	0	288.9	324.4	0	324.4	288.9	0	284.9	347.9	0	347.9

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

25.6 Medical Care 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Organization: USAID Chisinau,Moldova

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 1999			FY 2000			FY 2001		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID Chisinau Moldova Controller Operations Org. No: CO-22117 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0			0			0			0			0		
11.5	FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID Chisinau Moldova Controller Operations Org. No: CO-22117 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0			0			0

Controller Operations

[illegible]

Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID Chisinau Moldova Controller Operations Org. No: CO-22117 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

25.6 Medical Care 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0